

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

718 GAY STREET.
OFFICE PHONE (OLD) 298
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD) 686



Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESSBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white,
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and sea-white—the good forehead gleam
dram;

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and flares thrill pipe—
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad voices and ripples to the sound!



Entered at the postoffice at Knoxville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies, 2 cents.

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

Many of the small independent iron mines on the Mesaba range have closed or are closing and the larger ones are reducing their working forces 40 to 60 per cent because of unsettled conditions in the steel market.

Striking members of the typographical union employed on the four local dailies at Albany, N. Y., voted to return to work pending arbitrating of their differences with the publishers over the matter of wages.

Recent legislation enacted by the Brazilian congress and officially promulgated by the vice president of Brazil provides for the payment of compensation to workmen killed or injured in the performance of labor.

Cotton operatives in England are now working 55½ hours a week, the machinery in both the spinning mills and weaving sheds running ten hours a day from Monday to Friday, and five and a half hours on Saturday.

Through the excellent work of the training service of the department of labor an unskilled workman in a Chicago machine shop was enabled to increase his earnings from \$15 a week to \$24 in six months. He started in as a sweeper.

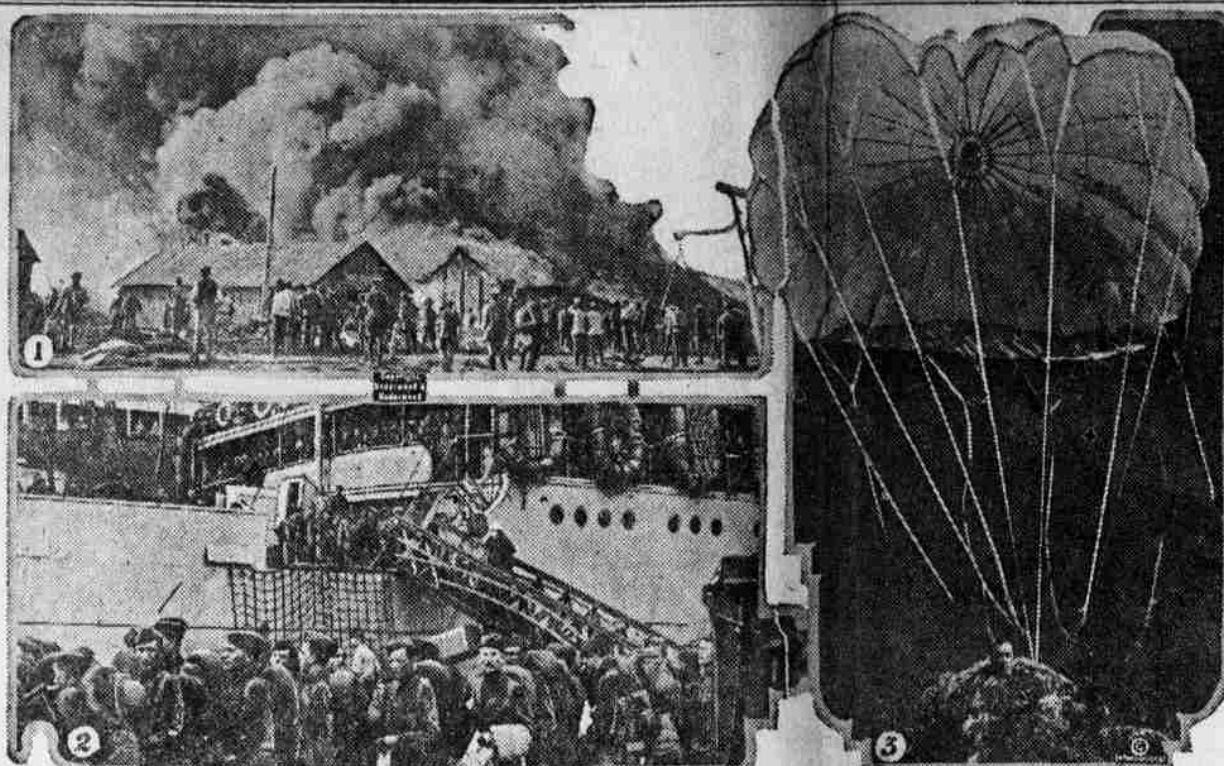
The union coal miners of Arkansas won a 15-year fight against the operators when the Arkansas legislature, which closed recently, passed in original form and without the slightest change a bill providing for wash houses at all coal mines in the state employing ten or more men.

The new British Servants union has adopted the following program: An eight-hour day; time and half for overtime; double time for Sundays; whole day off every month; whole day off every week after six months' service; a minimum wage of \$150 a year where only one servant is kept; a minimum wage for kitchen and scullery maids, \$150; house maids, \$175; parlor maids, \$200; and cooks, \$225.

A general increase of wages for all employees of the Southern New England Telephone company was announced. For the operators the company fixes a minimum rate of \$10 a week and a maximum of \$19. The company announces that, as the new schedule will require approximately \$435,000 yearly, a revision upwards of the local service rates will be made to secure this amount from subscribers.

Announcement was made of the settlement of the mason tenders' union strike that has been in effect at Springfield, Mass., since April 3, by reference to a board of arbitrators to be named. Pending adjustment, the men return to work at the old rate of \$4 a day. The union demanded 62½ cents an hour. A compromise offer of \$4.40 a day was refused and the union then fell back on a demand for \$5 a day.

The adoption of labor-saving devices by the farmers of North Dakota has resulted in a decrease of about 5 per cent in the demand for farm labor, according to A. J. Surratt, field agent of the department of agriculture for the state of North Dakota.



1—Bolsheviks burning British warehouses full of supplies at Kem, North Russia. 2—Advance party of the First division of the American army arriving at Hoboken on the Pastores. 3—Maj. Orde Lees in the water near the Statue of Liberty after demonstrating the practicality of his new parachute by leaping from a seaplane only 250 feet above the surface.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Wilson on His Tour to Argue Peace Treaty Case Before the People.

HE ACCEPTS NO COMPROMISE

Senate Committee Votes to Report Pact With Reservations—Supreme Council Sends Ultimatum to Roumania and Warning to Germany—Industrial Conference Planned.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson is on his way, telling the people of the United States face to face how excellent a document is the peace treaty with the incorporated League of Nations covenant, and how necessary to the welfare of the world it is that it should be ratified by the senate speedily. During his addresses at Columbus, Pa., he continued them at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Des Moines, and he is now proceeding on westward by the northern route. Before leaving Washington Mr. Wilson had a final conference with Senator Hitchcock and issued instructions to his supporters to make a fight to a finish for ratification of the treaty just as it stands.

Senator Hitchcock on the same day addressed the senate on the question, hotly denouncing the opponents of the treaty, even those who favor only mild reservations. He declared the real purpose of the majority on the foreign relations committee was to kill the pact entirely, and indeed there seems to be justification for that assertion. Senator Knox's proposal that the treaty be rejected and a separate peace made with Germany, he said was an insane mixture of pother and folly. Mr. Hitchcock took direct issue with those who complain that the United States will derive no advantages and benefits from the treaty as it is. They evidently have no conception, he said, of the enormous benefits America will get from it, and intimidated these would come through the operations of the reparations commission, though how, and what they would be, he neglected to explain.

The senate committee on foreign relations voted to recommend the ratification of the treaty by the senate with four important modifications. These reservations provide for unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations; assumption of no obligation to guarantee territorial integrity of nations or to employ troops for coercive purposes or to accept mandates except under the direction of congress; full freedom to determine what questions are domestic and therefore not subject to consideration by the league; exemption of the Monroe doctrine from consideration by the league and declaration that the United States is sole interpreter of that doctrine.

Senator Shields of Tennessee, Democrat, joined the majority in voting for all the reservations except that relating to article X. Senator McCumber of North Dakota voted against the first two reservations. On the last two the vote was 11 to 6.

The committee resolution stipulates that the treaty ratification by the United States shall not take effect until the American reservations have been accepted by three of the four other great powers: Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The hearings granted the representatives of small and dissatisfied peoples by the foreign relations committee must be regarded as largely political bunk. The spokesmen for the Irish of course made the loudest noise, demanding that the senate reject the treaty entire, but the Republican senators know, as do most Americans, that the Irish question is none of our business; moreover, many of us believe the Irish already are tolerably

free and in the way of being freer very soon.

As for the Chinese, if Yosuke Matsukata, a member of the Japanese peace delegation, is to be believed, the wind will soon be taken out of the sails of those who are shouting against the Shantung settlement. He thinks Japan will open negotiations in a very few weeks for the settling of the Shantung question in a way that will satisfy everyone. Tokyo will offer to restore the territory to China, withdrawing all Japanese troops, stipulating that the peninsula shall be open to international trade and that there shall be an international settlement at Tsing-Tao, and that the Shantung railway shall be operated by a Sino-Japanese joint corporation. There are reasons to believe the Chinese government is not nearly so angry over the Shantung article as the American opponents of the treaty pretend to be.

Hungary continues to present the most annoying problems now before the peace conference. The Roumanian occupants of the country so far have been absolutely defiant of the orders of the supreme council and are said to be plundering it in a most shameful way. Finally the exasperated council last week dispatched to the Roumanians an ultimatum couched in drastic terms, demanding that they evacuate Hungary and hand over to the allies for proper distribution all the goods they have requisitioned. The Roumanian diplomatic representatives in the allied capitals also were summoned by the foreign ministers who impressed on them the seriousness of the situation that would arise if their government should refuse to comply. The position of the Roumanians is that what they call the war between them and the Hungarians is a new affair and that the allied conference has nothing to do with it.

In Budapest they were trying hard to establish a government that the allies would recognize. Friedrich offered to resign in favor of a coalition cabinet formed by Heinrich, a wholesale hardware merchant, on certain conditions. All Jews are barred from the Heinrich ministry, but all other classes and parties are represented.

Serbia officially denied the report of a general revolt of the Montenegrins, but neutral observers who have arrived in Paris from the Black Mountain country declare the Serbs are fast wiping out the loyal people of Montenegro and that they can be saved only by military intervention by America and Great Britain. These observers assert that much of the food Hoover sent into that country fell into the hands of the Serbs and that no Montenegrin can obtain supplies unless he denounces his own country and swears allegiance to King Peter of Serbia.

Late reports from the Ukraine said Petlura and Denikine were closing in on Kiev and apparently were about to take that important city from the bolsheviks. The Reds claim the capture of Dubovka, on the lower Volga, and also announced that Admiral Kolchak had evacuated Omsk and established his government at Irkutsk, 1,950 miles further east. Kolchak has issued a stirring appeal to all loyal Russians to rejoin the ranks, and his representatives have been granted the privilege of recruiting in Japan. The Estonians had the bolshevik armies in so tight a hole that the Lenin government offered to make peace with them. Trotsky, addressing the Petrograd soviet, said the bolshevik must stand impregnable in the defense of that city. The reports that General Gough, the British commander, was about to attack Petrograd appear to have been untrue. The Poles also, using tanks for the first time, whipped the bolsheviks, capturing the fortified town of Bobruisk and 500 prisoners.

The supreme council handed to Austria the final peace terms and a long reply to the protests of the Austrian delegates. The note impressed on the Austrians the fact that they were primarily responsible for the outbreak of the great war and cannot escape retribution by claiming they have thrown off the yoke of the Hapsburgs. The people of Austria-Hungary, it said, had given full support to the ultimatum to Serbia and to the prosecution of the war, and for years had supported the

militarist plot of Germany for the domination of Europe. As it is left by the treaty, Austria will be an unimportant "republic" of some 8,000,000. The decision whether it shall be permitted to join Germany is left to the League of Nations. When the supreme council read the new German constitution the other day it found in it provision for the representation of Austria in the German reichsrath. This being contrary to the Versailles treaty, the German government was told that the article must be changed within a fortnight or the allies would undertake a further occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. The Berlin press thereupon warned the allies of the danger of precipitating a new revolt of the German people. The Pan-Germans, by no means suppressed, held a union conference recently in Berlin which was participated in by Austrians, and laid plans for the restoration of the imperial government, union with Austria and the recovery of the lands ceded by the peace treaty.

Marshal Foch has determined the territory which the American troops will occupy permanently in the Rhineland. It will be about twice as great in extent as that occupied by them recently.

Just before starting out on his speaking tour President Wilson announced that a general conference on industrial and economic questions would be held in Washington early in October. Already a number of leaders of finance, manufacturing, labor and agriculture have been invited and the list will be enlarged from time to time. The president and members of his cabinet will take part in the discussions, and it is the hope and belief of Mr. Wilson and indeed of everyone that the sessions of this round table will have decisive beneficial results in the way of stabilizing industrial conditions. Certainly much good should come of the frank interchange of opinions and suggestions that is planned.

In general the labor situation is unchanged, pending the president's tour, the war on high prices and the above mentioned conference. At the same time the radical elements are keeping busy, and it may be the threatened strike of steel workers will come any day.

Quick to resent attacks on the packing industry, several big clubs and associations of Chicago have gone on record against the proposed restrictive legislation by congress. The secretary of the Chicago board of trade said its members were united in opposition to the licensing features of the pending bills, believing the whole licensing system was wrong, or, if right, should be applied to all business. All of these organizations seem to assume that the reports of the federal trade commission and the allegations on which legislation against the packers is based are full of falsehood.

The senate has passed the highly important bill providing for the lease of public lands with deposits of oil, coal, gas, phosphate and sodium, and the measure has gone to the house. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin says the bill goes further in the protection of the public interest than any other bill ever proposed in the senate or house. Other senators charged that it was framed in the interest of the Standard Oil company. It places the leasing of all lands in the hands of the secretary of the interior and fixes the minimum and maximum royalties. One amendment adopted compels constituent companies of the Standard Oil company to sell their product at the same price in all parts of the country, and another is designed to force those companies to become independent in fact as well as in name.

Mexican soldiers in the Carranza uniform provided the latest complication in the Mexican situation by shooting at an American army airplane that was patrolling the border near Laredo, Tex. One of the aviators, Capt. Davis W. McNabb, was wounded. The Mexican authorities said the machine was over Mexican territory at the time; the American officials on the ground denied this, and the administration at Washington patiently awaited further information. The American army is growing restive under the evident contempt in which it is held by Mexico.

TO E. B. TARVER

Effie Cunningham Tarver vs. E. B. Tarver
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 16872
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, E. B. Tarver is a non-resident of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.
This 23rd day of August 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.
Green & Webb, Sols.

Aug. 23 30 Sept. 6 13 1919

TO JOHN L. DEARMOND

James A. Hopkins et al. vs. John L. DeArmond et al.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 16774
In this cause, it appearing from the amendment to the original bill made by order of the court that the defendant John L. DeArmond is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.
This 4th day of September 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master
Green & Webb, Sols.
Sept. 6 13 20 27 1919

TO LETA FELTS
W. K. Anderson, Administrator.
vs. Leta Felts

State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 16915
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant Leta Felts is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.
This 9th day of Sept. 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
S. E. N. Moore, Sol.
Sept. 13 20 27 Oct. 4 1919

To the Creditors of Martha I. Cottrell, Deceased

By order of the Clerk of the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee, it is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Martha I. Cottrell, deceased, to appear and file the same with the Clerk of said Court authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 15th day of December 1919. The insolvency of said estate having been suggested, any claim not filed on or before said day will be forever barred both in law and equity. This Sept. 6, 1919.
Andrew Maxey, M. O. Currier, Executors, of the estate of Martha I. Cottrell, Deceased.
A. W. Edington, County Court Clerk.

TO WHACK STEWART, EFFIE STEWART, WILEY, DAVE STEWART, WILL STEWART, JUBE STEWART, GEO. STEWART, AND EDWARD STEWART.

Thomas Brown vs. Whack Stewart
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County No. 16860

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, Whack Stewart, Effie Stewart, Wiley, Dave Stewart, Jube Stewart, Will Stewart, Edward Stewart and Geo. Stewart are non-residents of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.
This 21st day of August 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
W. F. Black, Sol.
Aug. 23 30 Sept. 6 13 1919

TO KALMAN HELD

Minnie B. Held vs. Kalman Held
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 16901

In this cause, it appearing from the bill, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Kalman Held is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.
This 5th day of Sept. 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master.
H. S. Hyman, Sol.
Sept. 6 13 20 27 1919

The Duquoin (Ill.) unions of miners employed at the Majestic Paradise and Security mines have just opened a new co-operative store. The co-operative store idea has become popular among the miners of southern Illinois, and a number of these stores have been started in an attempt to reduce the cost of living.

COAST TO COAST U. S. FOR LEAGUE

MILLIONS ACCLAIM WILSON AS HE SPEEDS ACROSS THE LAND.

FEW ASK FOR CHANGES

Majority Feel That President's Guidance Should Be Held—He Regards Pact As Sure to Come Soon.

(By Mt. Clemens News Bureau)

Aboard President Wilson's Special Train—From the Capital at Washington to the far Pacific coast the President of the United States has journeyed on the most unusual expedition ever undertaken by a chief executive of the nation.

To discuss national questions, many presidents have toured the land; but Mr. Wilson is laying before America a question which affects the whole world—the question of whether or not we are to join in the League of Nations; whether we are to forget our former isolation and share with the other peoples of the earth the responsibilities of maintaining civilization and preventing, as he says we can do, future warfare.

Between the capital and the coast the president made fifteen speeches and half a dozen brief talks. All of 100,000 fellow citizens listened to him. Several millions had the chance to see him, and apparently everyone wanted to see him, from those who thronged the streets of the cities and towns where he stopped, to those who came to the railroads or stood at little flag stations in remote places, knowing their only reward could be a fleeting glimpse and a wave of the hand.

He has met and talked to all types of citizens—to men big in the business, financial and professional worlds, to farmers and mechanical workers, to Indians and cowboys and foreign horn herders and rangers, to soldiers and to mothers who lost soldier-sons in the late war.

What do they all tell him? unanimately they say they want peace definitely settled, they want no more wars, they want the League of Nations, and most of the American people, it may be fairly said, tell the President they want the League just as it is, without the reservations or amendments which certain senators have insisted upon. The majority of citizens say to those who interview them on this tour:

"Woodrow Wilson guided us rightly before and during the war with Germany. We entered that war, every one agrees, to end all wars. He says the league can do that. We want to do that, so let us keep on trusting him and get the league into operation as soon as possible. Forget politics."

Most Americans encountered on the tour have forgotten politics. Republican Governors and Mayors have introduced the President to his audience; the Major part of the local committees which have met him have been Republicans. They have all said: "We are nothing but Americans, Mr. President."

Mr. Wilson's arguments for the league, briefly summarized, are those:

"There can be no peace, either now or in the future, without it. There can only be a regrouping of nations, and a new 'Balance of Power,' which is certain to lead to war. There can be no war in the future, with the league in existence, because no single nation would defy the united rest of mankind, and if it did, it could be brought to terms by an economic boycott, and without the use of arms.

There can be no reduction in the cost of living until the league is established, for nations will not go ahead with peace time production until they know that peace is definitely assured and that production of war material is no longer necessary.

There can be wonderful prosperity, with the league in existence, for relations of labor and capital all over the world will be made closer and more friendly, and the worker will receive a fairer share of what he produces.

These declarations of the president, logically and eloquently put, have left his hearers thinking and thinking deeply. And then Mr. Wilson has pointed out, the people themselves, as differentiated from senators and politicians, seem to want just what the president wants, which is America for leadership.

Quite as unusual as the purpose of the cross country tour is the manner in which it is being carried out and the completeness of the arrangements on the nine car train which is bearing the party.

At the rear is the private car Mayflower, occupied by the President and Mrs. Wilson. Next is a compartment car for the secretary Tumulty, Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's Physican, four stenographers, the chief executive clerk and seven secret service men. Beyond are three compartment cars which house twenty-one correspondents, five movie men, and a telegraphic and a railroad expert. Then there is a dinner, a club car, and two baggage cars, one of them converted into a business office. The train was exactly on time at every stop between Washington and the Coast.

We Are In Printing at Four Prices
Subscribe for the Knoxville Independent.